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Concentrating Our Energy Upon Producing People's Consumer Goods Is Our Party's Consistent Policy

41090012a Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6, Jun 89 pp 48-52

[Article by Kim Tae-ok]

[Text] Having designated this year, the last year of the 1980's, as the year of light industries, our party is wisely leading the struggle to radically increase the production of consumer goods by vigorously accelerating the light industry revolution.

Bringing about a new turnaround in the production of consumer goods by vigorously accelerating the light industry revolution as intended by the party arises as a fighting task having great importance in speeding up socialist construction, continually improving the people's standard of living, and enhancing the power and influence of the socialist system of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Light industries are an important sector into which we have to put our efforts immediately. We should designate this year as the year of light industries and bring about a new turnaround in the task of implementing the party policy concerning the light industry revolution."¹

Consumer goods are articles of consumption urgently needed by the masses of people in enjoying an independent and creative material and cultural living. What is important in fulfilling satisfactorily the desires and needs of the masses for enjoying an independent and creative material life is to secure sufficient quantities of various consumer goods necessary for them to feed, clothe, and shelter themselves. As socialist construction progresses and as the people's standard of living improves, the demand for consumer goods also increases. Only by satisfactorily meeting the demand for an immense variety of consumer goods which is daily growing with the improvement in their living standard, will it be possible to provide a more independent and creative life for them and firmly secure their position as masters of the state and society in material terms. Therefore, in order to provide the conditions necessary for an independent and creative material and cultural life to the masses of working people and accelerate overall socialist construction, we should invariably direct deep attention to the production of consumer goods and put great efforts into developing the production of consumer goods rapidly.

Our party, which holds the promotion of the well-being of the people as its supreme principle, set forth the line of building a chuche-oriented self-supporting socialist national economy and the basic line of socialist economic construction, and throughout the entire period of implementation of these lines up to this moment, has continually increased the production of consumer goods by waging a vigorous struggle to develop light industries and agriculture simultaneously while giving priority to

the development of industries. Especially the unique policy outlined by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for developing small and medium-scale local industries in parallel with large-scale industries in the center has become the guideline which enables us to bring about epochal change in the production of consumer goods.

Through the struggle to increase the production of consumer goods waged vigorously along the path illuminated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people built sound modern self-supporting light industry bases by eliminating the backwardness carried down from their ancestors and have been able to increase the production of consumer goods in a systematic way by relying on these bases.

In the postwar period, our people waged a vigorous struggle to lay the foundations of light industries on the ashes and made our light industries complete with various branches, such as the textile, garment, and food processing industries, in a short period of time and thoroughly equipped light industry factories with modern technical provisions, and by doing so, they were able to rapidly increase the quantity and variety of consumer goods and continually improve their standard of quality.

In the successive prospective economic development plan periods—not only in the period for building the foundations of socialism but also in the period of overall technical restructuring and in the period following the attainment of socialist industrialization—we waged an active struggle to increase the production of consumer goods by exerting great efforts in light industries as in all other industries. In the Second 7-Year Plan period, our party set the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy as the goal of the technological revolution at its higher stage and waged a vigorous struggle to carry out these tasks. Particularly in that period, our party drastically increased the overall productive capacity for consumer goods by fully equipping and consolidating light industry plants and building numerous modern light industry factories. As a result of a vigorous acceleration in the production of consumer goods in that period, compared with 1977, the output of consumer goods in 1984 increased 45 percent in fabrics, 53 percent in footwear, 120 percent in foods and luxury articles, 150 percent in modern daily necessities. With the rapid development of local industries along with large-scale industries in the center, an average of more than 20 local industry factories were erected in each county, making it possible to meet more satisfactorily the rapidly growing diverse demands of the working people for consumer goods. By putting efforts into small and medium-scale local industries, today Pyongyang City is satisfying the bulk of the demand of its inhabitants for consumer goods with products from its local industries. This is a clear proof of the validity of our party's chuche-oriented light industry policy and an impressive demonstration of the powerful foundation of our self-reliant modern light industries.

In our country consumer goods production increased rapidly as the fire of the "3 August consumer goods" production campaign kindled by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il burned fiercely. With the "3 August consumer goods" production campaign waged vigorously, the amount of consumer goods produced increased 11.3 times and their basic variety increased 4.8 times in Pyongyang City alone in the 4-year period since the beginning of that campaign.

Truly, all these proud achievements in the production of consumer goods are the shining fruition of the wise leadership of the party and the leader—at each period and at each stage of socialist economic construction, the party and the leader have indicated the concrete direction and methods for increasing the production of consumer goods through the developing of light industries and have vigorously led the struggle for their implementation.

Today, when the grand socialist march campaign to hasten the complete victory of socialism is vigorously under way, it is of great significance in accelerating overall socialist construction to further improve the workers' standard of material and cultural living by putting efforts into the production of consumer goods.

Putting great efforts into the production of consumer goods is of great significance above all in solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems in a satisfactory manner to suit the demands of socialism.

The needs for food, clothing, and shelter in the material aspect of life endlessly increase as socialist economic construction progresses. Satisfactorily to solve the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems in keeping pace with the daily growing demands of the people, we should wage an active struggle to increase the production of consumer goods by putting great efforts into the development of light industries as well as agriculture. Only by supplying on time and in sufficient quantities consumer goods needed in the people's daily lives will it be possible to continually improve the workers' standard of material and cultural living to suit their independent desires and demands. It follows that for the working-class party to take the responsibility for the livelihood of the people and solve their problems arising in their living, it is necessary to energetically wage the struggle to meet the ever growing demand of the workers for consumer goods by boosting their production.

Today, with a grand blueprint unfurled for raising our people's standard of material and cultural living by one notch by successfully capturing the various goals in the light industry sector envisaged in the Third 7-Year Plan, our party has been wisely leading the struggle to implement this blueprint.

The Third 7-Year Plan is a grand blueprint for socialist construction which will bring about an epochal turnaround in our efforts to improve the people's living standard and augment the economic power of our country. The important goals which we should achieve in

the Third 7-Year Plan period are to increase overall industrial production 90 percent and, specifically increase the output of means of production and that of consumer goods by 90 and 80 percent, respectively. In particular, through the development of light industries, by 1993 we should increase the output of fabrics to 1.5 billion meters; decisively increase the output of garments, footwear, and processed foods, and other daily necessities; and boost production by local factories more than 2.5 times.

In attaining these high goals set for the light industry sector, it arises as an urgent necessity to bring about decisive progress in the light industry revolution by putting great efforts into the production of consumer goods. The designation of this year as the year of light industries and the tasks set forth to bring about a new turnaround in implementing the party policy on the light industry revolution correctly reflect the realistic need for developing the light industries of our country.

To put efforts into the production of consumer goods with a tight grip on our party's policy for light industries is also of great significance in giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system and in accelerating socialist construction still more vigorously by relying on the voluntary enthusiasm and creative positiveness of the masses of people.

The true superiority of the socialist system manifests itself in many aspects of social life, but it manifests itself most strikingly in enabling all workers who have become masters of the state and society equally to enjoy an affluent and cultured life free from all worries about their food, clothing, and shelter. In order to give full play to the true superiority of the socialist system in our country, where the masses have become masters of all things in society and where everything in society serves for the masses, it is necessary to enable the people to enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content not only political terms but also in material and cultural terms, by radically improving their living standard. Moreover, under the current circumstances in which the imperialists and international reactionaries are intensifying all kinds of base machinations to denigrate socialism, giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system by improving the people's standard of living is of great importance in enhancing the power of attraction and influence of socialism.

When people can enjoy a more affluent material and cultural life as a result of the rapid development of light industries, they will come to have a keener sense of accomplishment and pride in having participated in socialist construction and strengthen their determination to protect, preserve, and glorify the socialist system.

Therefore, to radically increase the production of consumer goods by developing light industries is not merely an economic administrative work but arises as an important political task to bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play, further consolidate and develop the

socialist system, and vigorously accelerate socialist construction by relying on the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the people.

To put efforts into the production of consumer goods with a tight grip on our party's policy for the light industry revolution is of great importance also in demonstrating the power of our self-supporting socialist national economy and in continually consolidating and developing the economy.

As a result of the thoroughgoing implementation of the line of building a self-supporting national economy under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, today the sound foundation of a self-reliant modern industry and the firm foundation of developed agricultural production have been laid in our country. Giving play to the power of our self-supporting national economy which has been built through a protracted struggle and continually consolidating and developing this economy will secure the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country and a happy material and cultural life for our people.

One of the important hallmarks of the power of a self-supporting socialist national economy is the full satisfaction of the demand of the workers for an immense variety of consumer goods by domestic production. It would be impossible to build a sound self-supporting national economy if we depended on others for the supply of consumer goods. The self-supporting socialist national economy can give full play to its vitality only when we insure the independent stand and attitude of the country and people and produce and supply means of production and consumer goods necessary for the independent and creative life of the masses by our own efforts.

The basic way to meet demand for consumer goods by our own efforts is by developing the production of consumer goods. Only when we put efforts into the production of consumer goods and perfect the substructure of light industries, improve the standard of technical provisions, and consolidate raw material bases, will we be able to insure necessary conditions for producing better consumer goods in greater quantities to suit the demands of the workers. Particularly, by putting efforts into the production of consumer goods we will contribute to achieve a high pace of economic development by making it possible to expand and strengthen interrelations between different branches of production and better solve problems in financing economic construction.

Indeed, advocating concentrated efforts for the production of consumer goods as a consistent policy for economic construction is a just line reflecting the revolutionary stand of our party which intends to realize the supreme principles of its activity, give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, and demonstrate the might of our self-supporting national economy.

Today we are faced with a militant rewarding task to produce quality consumer goods in greater quantities to suit the tastes of our people and our socialist way of life by continuing to put great efforts into the production of consumer goods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must bring about epochal progress in the production of consumer goods in the next few years by directing profound attention to the development of light industries."²

What is important in exerting efforts to produce consumer goods this year is to increase investment in the light industry sector, improve the task to ensure conditions for production, modernize light industry factories and operate them at full capacity, and at the same time, decisively improve the quality of consumer goods, so that a greater variety of light industry products suitable to the tastes of the people and the socialist way of life may be produced in greater quantities.

Reflected in this fighting task set forth by our party is the principled demand that we decisively expand and strengthen the material and technological foundations of light industries to suit the developing realities, mobilize the productive potential of existing light industry plants to the fullest, and meet the ever growing demand of the workers for consumer goods in a more satisfactory manner.

We must bring about leaping strides in the production of consumer goods as intended by the party by devoting all our wisdom and energies to carrying out the tasks assigned light industries this year.

In order to bring about a new turnaround in the production of consumer goods, it is necessary above all to give full play to the revolutionary ethos of implementing our party's light industry policy in accordance with the principle of absolutism and unconditionality.

The light industry revolution calls as its basic tasks for expanding and strengthening the production bases of light industries on the basis of modern technology, boosting the output of goods by leaps, increasing their variety drastically, and improving their quality decisively. These tasks are intended to effect great revolutionary change in the production of consumer goods, and in the course of their implementation, there may be temporary bottlenecks and barriers. If we should swerve in the face of these barriers and fail to execute tasks set forth by the party, we would be unable to produce good results in accomplishing the light industry revolution.

Always with intense ideological readiness and determination, functionaries should carry out party-proposed economic tasks responsibly, unconditionally, and thoroughly to the end under whatever condition. Particularly, leading economic functionaries, with an intense revolutionary spirit and militancy, should actively devote themselves to the implementation of their

assigned revolutionary tasks and vigorously lead the producer masses in the struggle to implement the party's light industry policy by personal example. In doing so, they should see to it that continuing innovations are made in the work of implementing the party's light industry policy.

In order to bring about a new turnaround in the production of consumer goods, functionaries need to plan and coordinate their organizational command work well.

Today the material and technological foundations of our light industries have immense productive potential, and the revolutionary spirit of the producer masses and their zeal for production are very intense. Particularly, thanks to the party's great solicitude, very advantageous conditions for production have been created in the light industry sector. This year alone, a 13 percent increase in investment over last year is envisaged for light industries.

Whether or not we can increase the production of consumer goods under these circumstances depends largely on how well functionaries in the light industry sector carry out their organizational command work.

Bearing in their minds the great trust and expectations with which the party has assigned them important posts of the revolution, functionaries should properly carry out economic administrative work to fulfill the assigned goals of the state plans without fail by the day, by the ten-day period, by the month, and by the quarter. Functionaries should exert great efforts to improve equipment management, plan and coordinate the organization of cooperative production, carry out the work to insure necessary conditions for production, and operate existing factories at full capacity. It is of particular importance for functionaries in the light industry sector to put cultivated as well as natural raw materials into effective use by consolidating and managing local industries' own raw materials bases well and to mobilize inner reserves to the fullest possible extent. At the same time, they should correctly organize and wage a struggle to expand the variety of products and improve their quality to match the international standards while striving to vigorously accelerate the modernization of light industry factories by waging a mass technical innovation movement and by actively introducing the achievements of modern science and technology.

In bringing about a new turnaround in the production of consumer goods, it is also necessary to vigorously wage a struggle to increase the production of consumer goods through a massive movement.

Characteristically, demand for quality consumer goods is strong and the composition of the demand is diverse. To meet the demand for an immense variety of consumer goods which differs according to the sexes, age groups, seasons, occupations, and local peculiarities, it arises as an important requirement to wage an extensive struggle to increase the production of consumer goods through a massive movement while continuing to exert

efforts to develop small- and medium-scale local industries along with large-scale industries in the center.

What is of great importance in accelerating the production of consumer goods through a mass movement is to wage the "3 August consumer goods" production campaign at all factories and enterprises.

The "3 August consumer goods" production campaign is the most extensive and epochal campaign in the struggle to produce consumer goods through a mass movement. By this campaign, a broader way has been opened in our country for the production of consumer goods, rendering great help to the lives of the people. As a result, today the "3 August consumer goods" production campaign has come to account for a large share in the production of consumer goods in the country as a whole by constituting a third consumer good production sector side by side with large-scale central industries and small and medium-scale local industries.

All factories and enterprises should strive to supply a variety of consumer goods to the workers in a better way by further expanding and carrying out effectively the "3 August consumer goods" production campaign, the vitality of which has been fully demonstrated through practical experience.

For all sectors of the national economy to provide active assistance to light industries is an important requirement in increasing the output of consumer goods.

The work of waging the light industry revolution is a rewarding undertaking designed to provide a more affluent and cultural life for the people and a honorable task for the execution of which all leading functionaries should do their part. As far as the production of consumer goods is concerned, functionaries not only in the light industry sector but also in all other sectors of the national economy should be responsible.

It is important that correctly understanding the party's intention and demand in designating this year as the year of light industries, people in all sectors of the national economy, such as chemical, power, and coal industries, should supply fuel, power, raw materials, and supplies—such as synthetic resin, coal, and electricity—to local industries definitely ahead of production, and people in the railway transportation sector should plan and organize transportation so that they can transport necessary materials to light industry factories on time.

All functionaries and workers should actively contribute to improving the people's standard of material and cultural living by radically increasing the production of consumer goods with loyalty to the party and the leader and with the spirit of devoted service to the people.

Footnotes

1. "New Year's Message," 1989, monograph, p 5.
2. "Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 21, p 517.

**Making New Change in Railway Transportation
Is a Firm Guarantee To Accelerate Socialist
Economic Construction**

*41090012b Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6,
Jun 89 pp 53-58*

[Article by Yi Kil-song]

[Text] Upholding the party's militant call for bringing about another great upsurge in socialist construction, our people are now vigorously waging the struggle to successfully accomplish the new prospective plan and further augment the economic strength of the country.

Today, when the whole country is engaged in a vigorous struggle to bring about a continuous upsurge in production and construction, one of the important tasks confronting us is that of satisfactorily meeting the ever growing demand of the national economy for transportation by bringing about a new turnaround in railway transportation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The railways are the arteries of the country and the driving force of the national economy. Today the railways are playing the most important role in freight transportation in our country. Therefore we should thoroughly implement the party policy of giving priority to railway transportation."¹

Railway transportation is the most important component of communications and transportation in our country and the basic form of carriage accounting for the bulk of transportation. Railway transportation connects practically all localities to one another in the country and has the advantage of hauling a large volume of cargo for a long distance at a relatively low cost. Only by strengthening railway transportation is it possible to actively spur the development of every sector of the national economy and further vigorously accelerate overall socialist economic construction in the country.

In view of the important place railway transportation occupies in socialist economic construction, our party early on defined the railways as the arteries of the country, the driving force of the national economy, and set forth the policy of giving priority to railway transportation, and by exerting consistent efforts to strengthen railway transportation, built the transportation capacity of the railways definitely ahead of the overall production capacity of the economy. As a result, railway transportation in our country has become a powerful communication and transportation branch with modern means of traction and modern rolling stock and facilities, and an important component of the self-supporting socialist national economy, magnificently discharging its duty to actively thrust forward socialist economic construction.

Today, with socialist construction vigorously progressing at a high stage, demand for transportation is daily growing in our national economy.

To effect new innovation and new change in railway transportation is the key to and a firm guarantee for accelerating overall socialist economic construction in the country by meeting the growing demand for transportation in a satisfactory manner.

New change in railway transportation will make it possible above all to vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction by further strengthening production-consumption linkages among different branches and different units of the national economy.

The socialist economy is a large-scale planned economy in which all branches and units of the national economy constitute a unified productive organism. In order to manage and operate the socialist economy to suit its characteristics and develop it at a sustained high pace, it is necessary to properly dovetail production-consumption linkages among different branches and units of the economy. A fast pace of development of the socialist economy presumes close production-consumption linkages among factories and enterprises, and these linkages are forged through transportation by which goods and materials move from place to place.

Apart from transportation there can be no production-consumption linkages among the different branches and units of the national economy, and apart from transportation there can be no production at factories and enterprises. Production and transportation are so closely linked that they are inseparable, transportation being part of the ongoing process of production. Production is transportation in and of itself. The productive activities of factories and enterprises and the overall development of the national economy are related in a large measure to the role of transportation.

In our country, as the productive capacity of the national economy rapidly grows and industrial and agricultural production increases, the production-consumption linkages between different branches and units of the national economy are becoming more and more complex, and this complexity demands that a proper balance between production and transportation be maintained more actively. If we actively maintain balance between production and transportation in keeping with the developing realities and properly dovetail production-consumption linkages among the different branches and units of the national economy, then and only then will we be able to accelerate socialist economic construction at a faster pace.

The production-consumption linkages among different economic sectors, factories, and enterprise are forged mainly through railway transportation. In our country, railway transportation is the key link connecting production and consumption and guaranteeing balance between production and transportation. There is not a single branch or unit in the national economy which does not

utilize railways or which is not related to railway transportation. Factories and enterprises bring in raw materials, supplies, and equipment mainly by railway and ship also mainly by railway their products to localities where they are consumed.

If we consolidate the material and technological foundations of railways and effectively utilize existing means of transportation by bringing about new change in railway transportation, we will be able to enhance the role of railway transportation and transport a greater reservoir of materials on time, strengthen the production-consumption linkages among factories and enterprises, and firmly secure balance between production and transportation. When the production-consumption linkages become tighter in terms of time and quantity of products, all branches and units of the national economy will mesh like gears, and production and construction will proceed lively. Today problems such as how to normalize production at factories and enterprises constantly on a high level and how to maximize the utilization of existing economic foundations are closely related to the question of further enhancing the role of railway transportation, the key link connecting production and consumption. When there is innovation in the railway transportation sector, balance between production and transportation will be actively maintained, production-consumption linkages among the different branches and units of the national economy will become dovetailed more closely, and production and construction can thrust forward at a faster pace.

Effecting new change in railway transportation also enables us to accelerate socialist economic construction by satisfying the prospective transportation need of the national economy.

Socialist economic construction, which is a struggle to realize the independent demands of the masses of working people in the material aspect of life, is a formidable task which needs to be done over a certain period of time in the course of history. In order to continually accelerate socialist economic construction, all branches and all units of the national economy should not only accomplish the immediate economic construction tasks successfully but also wage in a foresighted manner a struggle to fulfill the prospective goals ahead of schedule. Only by working out concrete plans to fulfill the prospective goals and executing these plans in a foresighted manner, will we be able to develop the socialist economy at a constantly fast pace in a planned, balanced manner. Only then will we also be able to solve on time various problems which may arise as economic construction accelerates; maintain consistency in socialist economic construction; and make continuing innovation, continuing forward movement in production and construction to suit the party's policy demands.

In order to successfully accomplish the prospective goals of the national economy which are of such great importance in continually accelerating socialist economic construction, we need to create transportation capacity in a

foresighted manner to satisfy the growing demand for transportation in keeping with the accelerating pace of economic construction. When the scale of the economy expands and the linkages among economic branches become stronger with the progress of socialist construction, each economic branch and unit will play an increasingly great role in the process of reproduction. In particular, railway transportation, which is the arteries of the country and the driving force of the national economy, have a tremendous impact on overall socialist economic construction in the country. If the railway transportation sector should lean too much toward meeting immediate transportation needs while neglecting to foresee the prospective transportation needs of the national economy, it would be unable to develop railway transportation by giving priority to it and to make the railways play its role as the engine of the national economy in a satisfactory manner.

The basic way to fully satisfying the prospective transportation needs of the national economy which grow with progress in socialist economic construction is to bring about new change in railway transportation. Inasmuch as the bulk of freight traffic is carried out by railway in our country, only by bringing about a sweeping change in this field, will it be possible to fully satisfy not only the immediate transportation needs but also the growing prospective transportation needs of the national economy.

If the railway transportation sector correctly projects the growing prospective transportation needs of the national economy while meeting the immediate transportation needs and on this bases, and creates necessary transportation capacity in advance in a foresighted manner, then it will be possible to haul on time raw materials, supplies, and cooperative products the demand for which increases with growth in production. In doing so, we will be able to speed up expanded reproduction and effect continual upsurges in production and construction throughout the whole period of time required to complete socialist construction.

All this indicates that effecting new change in the railway transportation sector is a firm guarantee for accelerating overall socialist economic construction by actively insuring the need for maintaining the linkages between production and consumption and balance between production and transportation—a need which arises as socialist economic construction picks up speed—and by satisfying the prospective transportation needs of the national economy.

Effecting new change in the railway transportation sector arises as an all the more important problem in successfully accomplishing the immediate economic construction tasks confronting us.

Currently, under the wise leadership of the party, the struggle to successfully fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan is vigorously in progress in our country. In the new prospective plan period, we have to increase the industrial

output 1.9 times and the agricultural output by 1.4 times. This is to say that an enormous reservoir of materials needs to be transported on a scale corresponding to the vast increase in production.

Immense are the transportation needs not only in immediate production but also in major target construction projects. Factory and enterprise construction projects and housing and major plant construction projects—areas in which mainly heavy construction materials are used in great quantities—demand the transportation of a greater reservoir of materials.

In order to fully satisfy all transportation needs which arise in fulfilling the new prospective plan, we should effect new change in the railway transportation sector. Only when the railway transportation, which accounts for the overwhelming portion of the total volume of freight transportation, strengthens its material and technological foundations and drastically expand its transportation capacity, will it be possible to transport on time the reservoir of materials needed in fulfilling the new prospective plan and continually accelerate socialist economic construction.

No matter how vast the tasks confronting the railway transportation sector may be, there is no task that we cannot accomplish, as long as we have our party's chuche-oriented railway transportation policy and correct line for developing railway transportation, as long as we have the sound foundations of our self-supporting national economy, and as long as we have a rich fighting experience gained in developing railway transportation.

In the new 200-day campaign period alone—which got under way on the heels of the original 200-day campaign launched last year to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the republic—numerous difficult and gargantuan tasks have arisen in the railway transportation sector. But the functionaries and workers in the railway transportation sector, who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, completed the electrification of the Tanchon-Mandok railway line stretching over 270 ri, the electrification of the Paegam-Tonae railway line, the electrification of the Songgan-Namni lumber railway, and the installation of a siding track to Inpo Colliery. In addition, they pushed the (?mixed track—honhapson) project between Najin and Chongjin and the electrification of the Hyesan-Manpo railway line.

Experience shows that there is no fortress that cannot be captured, no obstacle that cannot be surmounted, when we struggle doggedly by bringing an intense revolutionary spirit and a strong fighting power into play by accepting the ideology and intentions of the party as our creed.

We must further improve railway transportation work and strengthen its material and technological foundations with the revolutionary spirit of making continuing innovation, continuing forward movement, and thus fully satisfy the growing transportation needs of the national economy.

In making new change in railway transportation, it is important above all to accelerate railway electrification and the introduction of heavy-duty trains.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

“An important way to boost the transportation capacity of railways in the present period is the electrification of railways and the introduction of heavy-duty trains.”²

The electrification of railways and the introduction of heavy-duty trains means establishing a unified railway transportation system by using electric locomotives and increasing the traction weight and deadweight tonnage of trains through the introduction of heavy-duty rolling stock and railway transportation facilities.

Today in our country, the electrification of railways is nearing its completion stage and the percentage of freight hauled by electric locomotives has increased beyond comparison. Under this condition, if we put slightly more efforts into the field of railway transportation, we will be able to complete the electrification of railways in a short period of time and drastically increase the volume of freight transportation with a small investment.

In order to fully satisfy the ever growing demand for transportation, we need to introduce heavy-duty trains, in addition to electrifying railways. Needless to say, there are many ways to satisfy demand for railway transportation, such as the construction of double tracks, but the most effect way to insure the speedy satisfaction of the growing demand for transportation with a small investment is to introduce heavy-duty trains. To lay double tracks, we would need to dig new tunnels, construct new railway bridges, and build new tracks. To do these things in our country which abounds in crags and rivers, it would require a long period of construction time and an enormous cost. Accordingly, it would be difficult to meet the huge demand for transportation on time.

To meet the growing demand for transportation in a satisfactory manner, the railway transportation sector should continue to grip the electrification of railways and the introduction of heavy-duty trains as a principal task in the present period.

Speaking of railway electrification, the branch lines and siding tracks which have not yet electrified should be electrified. If we electrify these branch lines and sidings, we will be able to perfect a unified transportation system based on the use of electric locomotives and meet the transportation needs of the national economy in a more satisfactory manner. We should set appropriate stage-by-stage goals and continue to vigorously push forward tasks necessary to complete railway electrification, such as increasing electric railway lines and building transformer stations.

In introducing heavy-duty trains, it is important to produce 8-cylinder electric locomotives and 100-ton freight cars on a large scale. Only by increasing the

number of 8-cylinder electric locomotives and 100-ton freight cars will it be possible to haul more cargoes at a faster speed. At the same time, in order to insure safety in the operation of heavy-duty trains, it is necessary to replace light-duty rails with heavy-duty rails, actively introduce reinforced concrete ties and seamless rails, and reinforce fixtures such as railway bridges and tunnels.

To bring about new change in railway transportation, it is also necessary to maximize the utilization of existing means of transportation.

To increase the utilization of existing means of transportation is the basic way to increase the transportation and passage capacity of railways. Today, in our country many modern means of transportation have been introduced and their transportation prospects are very bright. If we increase the utilization of existing means of transportation, we will be able to transport a greater amount of freight without investing a large amount of money and better satisfy the immediate transportation needs in production and construction.

The task requiring efforts in increasing the utilization of existing means of railway transportation is that of increasing the operating rate of locomotives and freight cars. In the field of railway transportation, we should carry out proper technical management and actively introduce advanced operating methods so that we may increase the average daily running distance of each locomotive and should also plan and organize loading and unloading work, the composition of each train run, and command over train runs, with a view to increasing the volume of freight hauled by each locomotive. The freight car is the basic means of carriage in railway transportation. We should upgrade the efficiency of existing loading and unloading equipment and introduce efficient modern machines and equipment in greater quantities to suit the growing need for transportation so that we may reduce the waiting time of freight cars.

At the same time, we should improve freight loading methods and strengthen the system of inspecting the weight and measurement of freight in order to maximize the utilization of the loading capacity and space of freight cars.

In order to increase the utilization of existing means of railway transportation, we should implement our party's guidelines on concentrated transportation and (massed transportation—chiphap susong) more thoroughly.

Coal, ores, cement, and logs account for an overwhelming portion of the total volume of transportation in our country, and railways are the primary means of their transportation. Only concentrating efforts on hauling bulky cargoes requiring a large volume of transportation will it be possible to increase the utilization of means of transportation and establish smooth economic links among factories and enterprises. Functionaries should increase the proportion of concentrated transportation in total railway transportation by better organizing train runs used in concentrated transportation

and improve such train operations in accordance with the principle of organizing concentrated transportation exclusively for cargoes which will be hauled in large bunches to large factories and enterprises or certain localities.

Concentrated transportation is a very economical method of transportation which prevents the loss of cargoes in transit, economizes on packaging material, and improve the cultured level of transportation. On the basis of the experience already gained, we should establish a more orderly system of concentrated transportation, build more crates of various specifications suitable to the characteristics of multifarious cargoes, better organize the operation of concentrated transportation so that we may increase its utilization. Units having a concentrated cargo station should equip it fully with a cargo collection ground, storage facilities, and loading and unloading machines and extensively organize concentrated transportation.

In effecting new change in the railway transportation sector, it is also very important to enhance the sense of responsibility and the role of functionaries in this field.

Functionaries in the field of railway transportation are the command personnel of the revolution guarding the arteries of the country, the engine of the national economy, for the country and people. The honorable duty to meet all the transportation needs of the country satisfactorily through railway transportation is assigned to none other than functionaries in the field of railway transportation. It is proof of the high trust in and the immense expectations on our functionaries that today our party is calling upon them to make continuing innovation, continuing forward movement and bring about a new turnaround in the field of railway transportation in order to meet the ever growing transportation needs of the national economy.

Leading functionaries in the railway transportation sector, aware of their heavy responsibility undertaken before the party and the revolution, should go deep among the masses, and by vigorously conducting political work, actively spur all party members and workers in this sector on to the struggle to bring about new change in railway transportation. All leading functionaries in this sector should lead the masses by personal example, with intense revolutionary spirit and overflowing vigor, and plan airtight organization and command work for transportation to suit the demands of the Tsean work method. They should see to it that in all units of the railway transportation sector vigorously wage various mass innovation movements, such as the "18 May campaign for accident-free, on-schedule freight haul in excess of the traction norms," further strengthen the material and technological foundations of railways by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, and let the flames of the struggle for increased transportation aimed at hauling more cargoes faster rise higher..

Functionaries in the railway transportation sector should also exert efforts to establish revolutionary discipline.

On the railway, discipline is vital and the regulations are laws. In highly organized and modernized railway transportation work, it will be possible to command the entire process of transportation in a comprehensive and uniform manner and organize and standardize the utilization of means of transportation and transportation facilities in accordance with the demands of the rules and regulations, only when we establish steel-like discipline and order. Leading functionaries in the railway transportation sector should establish a strong unitary command and control system by which in all units, from the Ministry of Railways down to the General Bureau of Railways, stations, and teams, and in all operations ranging from the composition of each train, to its operation, the distribution of trains, and loading and unloading, everyone moves as one in accordance with the orders of the men in command.

Leading functionaries in the railway transportation sector should carefully scrutinize existing regulations and constantly complement and perfect overall regulations to suit the developing realities by working out new regulations where they are needed and revising regulations where revision is called for. They should also step up the study of regulations so that every one of them may fully master them and voluntarily observe their requirements.

For all branches and all units to assist the railways energetically is one of the important methods for effecting new change in that field.

The railway lines widely distributed throughout the country are the form of transportation which is being widely used by all branches and units of the national economy and the broad masses of working people. Apart from railway transportation there can be no a speedy development of the national economy nor a radical improvement of the people's standard of living. Under the circumstances in which almost all factories, enterprises, and workers are widely using the railways, it behooves upon them to actively assist the railway transportation sector.

At a time when the railway transportation sector is faced with the weighty task to satisfactorily meet the ever growing transportation needs of the national economy by further consolidating the material and technological foundations of the railways, it is very important to step up assistance to that sector. The task to strengthen the material and technological foundations of the railways, a task which requires an enormous amount of labor, materials, and money, cannot be accomplished satisfactorily by the efforts of this sector alone. Only when all branches and units of the national economy launch into assisting the

railways, will it be possible to bring about new change in the railway transportation sector as intended by the party.

Functionaries and workers in all branches of the national economy should actively assist the railways with the right view of railway transportation. Functionaries, realizing that solving transportation problems is their job, not the job for others, should direct daily attention to railway transportation as well as to production, and whenever they discuss production problems, they should begin by considering transportation problems. What is needed most in the railway transportation is iron and steel, cement, and various other materials. Units concerned should supply materials and equipment needed in the railways, in timely and responsible fashion.

One of the most forceful support to the railways is to further strengthen the work of feeder lines. In railway transportation in our country, the bulk of loading and unloading work is done on the feeder lines of factories and enterprises. Only when things go smoothly on the feeder lines, production and transportation can be normalized at the same time. Factories and enterprises with feeder lines should fix the raw material and fuel storage grounds and the loading and unloading grounds and return the freight cars as soon as possibly by increasing the operating rate of loading and unloading equipment.

Factories and enterprises in the national economy and all workers should vigorously assist the railways in material and technological terms as well as in terms of labor so that they may actively contribute to bringing about continuing innovation in the railway transportation sector.

The struggle to bring about new change in the railway transportation sector is an honorable and rewarding task to normalize production and construction at a high level and accelerating socialist construction at a faster pace.

We should further consolidate the material and technological foundations of the railways and improve organization and command work for transportation and thus satisfactorily meet the growing demand for transportation so that we may successfully accomplish the prospective plan and go forward to augment the overall economic strength of the country more solidly.

Footnotes

1. "Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 29, p 143
2. "New Year's Message," 1988, monograph, p 6.

Correctly Combining Political Guidance and Economic and Technological Guidance Is an Important Principle in Socialist Economic Guidance and Management

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6, Jun 89 pp 59-63

[Hong Tong-ik; article not translated]

**Brilliant Achievements in Creating the Model of
the Working Class—On the Novel 'On the Empty
Ground'**

*00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6, Jun 89 pp 64-70*

[Choe Kil-Sang; article not translated]

**Controlling and Guidance Work for Implementing
the Party's Economic Policies**

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 6, Jun 89 pp 71-77

[Yi Kwang-pom; article not translated]

The South Korean Authorities Must Make a New Policy Change in Response to Our Efforts for Peaceful Reunification

*SK0108100189 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6 Jun 89 pp 78-83*

[Article by An Pyong-su]

[Text] The recent situation at home and abroad is changing in favor of national reunification as a whole.

It has been nearly half a century since the division of the country. But there has never before been a time like today when the struggle for national reunification has developed into a nationwide struggle and thus has constituted fierce currents.

The spirit of national reunification has rapidly risen higher, and the movement for reunification has entered the stage of an unprecedented upswing in South Korea.

A campaign to correctly perceive the North is being vigorously staged and debate over reunification is being widely conducted among the South Korean people.

The South Korean youth, students, and people, who have become well aware of realities in the northern half of the Republic by actively conducting activities to publish and circulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works and our books, are turning out on the road of reunification in coalition with communism and are openly discussing the question of abolishing the anticommunist system and removing the strained situation and the question of realizing the country's reunification by founding a confederal republic on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

With the initiation of North-South student talks by the South Korean youth and students as an occasion, workers, peasants, intellectuals, religious figures, and people from other walks of life are vigorously staging a mass movement for reunification, demanding contacts and dialogue with us.

In South Korea today, the struggle for national reunification has been changed from that of the minority to that of the majority, has expanded from a movement confined to some segments of people to a mass movement involving all walks of life, and has developed from a mere debate over reunification to a struggle to realize reunification through a confederal system on the basis of the three principles of national reunification.

This shows that the movement for reunification in South Korea has entered a new developmental stage and that grave changes have taken place in the South Korean situation.

Although those splittist forces objecting to reunification are challenging to the stately tenor of history, no one can contain these fierce currents of the nation toward reunification nor can one reverse them.

The South Korean people have been further awakened and disciplined in the course of a grand march toward reunification. And their movement for reunification is even further expanded and strengthened with each passing day.

The overall international situation is also developing in favor of our people's cause of reunification.

Today, seeking peace and advancing in the direction of detente are becoming the tenor of the times. The basic current of the overall developing situation is firmly changing its direction toward national reunification.

The prevailing situation at home and abroad urgently demands that a new breakthrough for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification is achieved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Proceeding from grave responsibility before the Korean nation and a lofty sense of mission for the cause of world peace, we have put forward innumerable reasonable and constructive peace proposals and have made sincere efforts to realize them, firmly adhering to the basic policy of achieving the reunification of the country in an independent and peaceful manner."¹⁴

In compliance with the demands of the new situation, our party and the government of the Republic have put forward many reasonable proposals to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by easing the acutely tense situation on the Korean peninsula and by guaranteeing durable peace and have made all possible efforts to realize them.

A pressing problem primarily arising in achieving national reunification is to remove the state of political and military confrontation between the North and the South and to attain national reconciliation and unity.

The state of North-South political and military confrontation is the basic cause that gives rise to mutual misunderstanding and distrust. Therefore, an atmosphere of compromise and trust cannot be created unless the state of acute confrontation comes to an end. Also, the state of confrontation should be removed to achieve success in the already scheduled North-South dialogue in various areas and to sincerely solve problems concerning national reunification by holding trustworthy dialogue.

This also conforms to the worldwide trend of seeking detente.

We have set forth concrete proposals to solve the pressing problem primarily arising in realizing national reunification and to put an end to the state of political and military confrontation between the North and the South and have taken the initiative in measures to realize them.

As a drastic measure to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula, we proposed a few years ago that tripartite talks be held among us, the United States, and South Korea, and that the Korean Armistice Agreement be

replaced by a peace agreement and a declaration of nonaggression be adopted between the North and the South. Since then, we have taken the initiative of not conducting a military exercise to ease the strained situation and have advanced the proposal to hold talks between those in military authority and the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Last year, we also laid down a comprehensive peace proposal along with the 4-point principle on guaranteeing peace and proposed high-level North-South political and military talks and tripartite talks to realize it.

Our peace proposals and initiatives are peace-loving nation-saving measures to ease the situation of acute tension and confrontation between the North and the South and to reliably guarantee durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

If our peace proposals are realized, the source of war will be eliminated from the Korean peninsula; the danger of nuclear war will be removed; and the Korean peninsula will be turned into a complete nuclear-free zone.

In addition, an end will be put to the history of North-South misunderstanding, distrust, antagonism, and confrontation, which has lasted for tens of years, and a new history of trust and unity will be unfolded in our country.

All these will, no doubt, give the whole nation a new hope for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our party and the government of the Republic have put forward the most reasonable and realistic proposals for reunifying the fatherland on the three principles of national reunification and have made all efforts to develop North-South negotiation and dialogue.

The three principles of national reunification are a common national program for reunification which meets the independent demands and basic interests of the Korean people.

A realistic way for solving the problem of national reunification on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is to found a democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK]. The proposal for founding the DCRK is the best way to solve the problem of reunification at the earliest date under the concrete reality of our country, in which there exist different ideas and systems in the North and the South, and is a basis of a nationwide agreement on the method of reunification.

The justness of the proposal for founding the DCRK is more clearly verified with each passing day. Also, the proposal has enjoyed support from a great number of people at home and abroad.

Today the South Korean people as well as a broad range of people abroad are thunderously echoing reunification through a confederal system.

Even South Korean opposition parties and dissident political forces have expressed their sympathy with the method of reunification through a confederal system and have put forward this or that type of proposal for reunification through a federal system. The South Korean persons in authority can no longer turn away from this method.

This proves that although there can be differences in views on the proposal for reunification through a confederal system in terms of its concrete content, it can adequately serve as a basis for a nationwide agreement.

In the future, we will also make every possible effort to realize the way to reunification through a confederal system, which will serve as the basis for a nationwide consensus.

Developing North-South dialogue and negotiation is an important way to reunify the fatherland in an independent and peaceful manner by easing the strained situation on the Korean peninsula and by achieving national reconciliation and unity.

We have already set forth the proposal for a North-South joint conference—an overture for wide-scope negotiations—the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks, the proposal for sports talks, the proposal to convene a pan-national congress, the proposal for North-South talks between writers, and many other proposals for negotiations and have made all sincere efforts to realize them.

In his New Year's address in particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that reunification through a confederal system can serve as the basis for a national consensus under our country's circumstances, and put forth the important proposal of holding in Pyongyang a North-South political consultative meeting of leadership-level people who can represent the opinions of each party, grouping, and walk of life in the North and the South.

Under the condition in which a forum for wide-scope dialogue, such as a grand national congress and a North-South joint conference, cannot be arranged right now, this political consultative meeting between leadership-level people in the North and the South is the most reasonable forum for dialogue to most easily pool the opinions of the nation and to reach an agreement for the method of reunification.

Putting forth the proposal for a political consultative meeting between leadership-level people in the North and the South, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that leadership-level people in the North and the South can exchange not only multilateral but also bilateral dialogue within the boundary of the consultative meeting and declared the stand that he will welcome South Korea's leadership-level people if they visit Pyongyang with constructive proposals for reunification and he will open-mindedly discuss whatever proposals they may set forth.

Touched by this endlessly broad nation-minded magnanimity and generosity, Rev Mun Ik-hwan, a noted dissident figure of South Korea, accepted the respected leader's invitation and visited Pyongyang on 25 March before anyone else.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met twice with South Korea's Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who visited Pyongyang, and exchanged warm conversations of compatriotic love with him.

When he met Rev Mun Ik-hwan, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song talked about the founding the Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and expressed broad-mindedness by stating that reunification through a confederal system can be realized at once or on a step-by-step basis and a North-South exchange can be promoted in parallel with political and military talks.

Because of its justness and fairness, the proposal for a political consultative meeting between leadership-level people in the North and the South is arousing active support and sympathy among people at home and abroad.

All these proposals for negotiations recently advanced by our party and the government of the Republic are realistic overtures, which correctly reflect the eager aspirations of the whole nation for reunification and the basic tenor of the developing situation, and are most just ways of negotiation, which make it possible to solve the problem of the country's reunification at the earliest possible date.

The South Korean persons in authority should affirmatively respond to our proposals for negotiation and initiatives for peace and express their attitude toward them.

Instead of responding to our negotiation proposals and peace initiatives, however, the South Korean persons in authority are invariably seeking the lines of division, confrontation, and war.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority are aggravating the state of North-South political and military confrontation, turning away from our peace efforts and constantly seeking a policy of confrontation and war.

While paying lip service to "compromise" with us and to dealing with us as a "partner," the South Korean persons in authority do not look upon our Republic as the partner of negotiation, but are viciously kicking up anticommunist and antirepublic rackets of hostility against us, stipulating that our Republic is an "antistate organization" and the people in the northern half of the republic are an "antistate organization." Furthermore, what we cannot overlook is that they are harshly suppressing those who long for, praise, and contact us, branding their acts as "benefiting the enemy." It is absurd to try to punish those who attempt to correctly

perceive our realities and contact and hold dialogue with us, while talking about dialogue.

The military, fascist clique's suppressive offensives running counter to democracy, dialogue, and reunification have reached the culmination in South Korea.

Since it revoked the "commitment to interim evaluation" and issued a suppressive order to "uproot" the "violent leftist forces," the South Korean military, fascist clique has concocted a fascist suppressive organ called the "Headquarters of Joint Security Investigation" and has conducted overall suppressive offensives against the democratic forces for reunification. In South Korea these days, leading figures of democratic organizations are being detained and arrested every day and every moment and their offices have been attacked and searched. Also, the progressive organizations are facing the danger of coercive dissolution.

In particular, the fascist clique has searched approximately 2,000 publishing houses and book stores across South Korea, has seized copies of "A Collection of Kim Il-song's Works" and publications explaining the *chuche* idea and introducing realities in the northern half of the Republic under the pretext of "leftist ideological books", and has kicked up suppressive rackets of walking off and arresting their publishers.

Moreover, the South Korean persons in authority are perpetrating the antinational act of arresting and trying to punish even Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who returned home after visiting Pyongyang to open a broad way for North-South dialogue, reunification, cooperation, and exchange on charges of violating the "National Security Law."

Today the South Korean persons in authority are creating a commotion, incriminating Rev Mun Ik-hwan for his visit to Pyongyang which cannot be a problem. The sinister political purpose of these maneuvers lies in reducing the South Korean situation to that of the Fifth Republic under the undisguised military dictatorship, with Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang as an opportunity, in coping with crises in their rule and in stamping out the spirit of reunification and concocting "two Koreas" through the anticommunist and antirepublic policy of confrontation.

Today, the maneuvers for "two Koreas" of splittists at home and abroad are reaching a very dangerous phase.

The splittists at home and abroad are desperately running wild to divide Korea into two forever, talking about the "simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations," "cross-recognition," and "northward policy."

The fact that the South Korean persons in authority are running amok in concocting "two Koreas" is clearly manifested by No Tae-u's so-called "7 July declaration." The stipulations and content of the "7 July declaration" is filled with ways for permanent division. In the "7 July

declaration," there is no reference to the three principles of national reunification—the common national charter of reunification—such fundamental problems as political and military problems primarily arising in achieving national reunification, but there is only a splittist ballad. The "7 July declaration" seeks to perpetuate division at home, idling away time merely with North-South exchange and trade, and to legalize "two Koreas" abroad by realizing cross-contact relations with "friendly countries" of the other side, respectively.

The South Korean persons in authority are hell bent on trying to realize splittist proposals in the "7 July declaration" with the support of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

By running counter to the tenor of the times, which seeks detente and peace, the South Korean persons in authority are constantly building up armaments and armed forces, persistently cleaving to the policy of war, and are further intensifying provocative large-scale war exercises along with the United States.

Early this year, we strongly demanded that by responding to our sincere efforts for peace, the South Korean authorities clearly express even their attitude of not conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise at least this year.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority ignored our repeated warnings, protests, and denunciations and finally dared to stage the large-scale military exercise with our Republic as its target of attack by mobilizing approximately 200,000 forces-strong, lethal weapons—including nuclear weapons—and modern operational equipment.

Because of our sincere efforts, a door to North-South dialogue has begun to open, multi-pronged dialogue has been placed on the agenda, and the people are more eager than ever before to achieve reunification in South Korea.

The United States and the South Korean puppets responded to this with the forcible conducting of the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise at such a time. This is an open challenge to our efforts for peace and the entire nation's earnest desire for reunification and is a traitorous act against the dialogue partner.

All the acts by persons in authority in South Korea, who are consistently seeking the policy of division, confrontation, and war, run counter to the trend of the times toward national reconciliation and unity, dialogue, and the alleviation of tension and bring about grave consequences to the cause of peace in the country and her reunification.

Because of the antidiologue and antireunification stand of persons in authority in South Korea, the North-South dialogue, which was arranged after a long lapse of time, is in danger of being frustrated; military confrontation between the North and South has become more acute;

and a graver obstacle is being created in the way toward democratization in South Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland.

In the prevailing situation, the North and the South are at the crossroads of whether or not they will be able to bring an end to the long-continuing division and confrontation and bring about a historical change for national reconciliation, dialogue, the alleviation of tension, and peaceful reunification. If they fail to find a right way out from these crossroads, our country will remain divided in two forever, South Korea will remain in the hands of foreign forces as their aggressive base, and our nation will have to follow the road of national suffering of falling victim to foreign forces.

If the persons in authority in South Korea truly desire the alleviation of tension, dialogue, and reunification, they should change their attitude even now.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

We should actively promote the current trend, which is favorably developing toward the reunification of the fatherland, and make a substantial advance without fail this year to ensure peace in the country and accelerate peaceful reunification.²

The South Korean authorities should, above all, make a clear commitment for the alleviation of tension and the ensuring of peace.

Unless the acute state of military confrontation between the North and the South is brought to an end, the danger of war cannot be eliminated nor can North-South dialogue be conducted successfully.

The persons in authority in South Korea should abandon the attitude of confrontation in conformity with the new trend, stop the acts of provoking the other party and straining tension, and boldly remove all the factors encouraging distrust and inducing a clash.

Prompted by this aspiration, we have already proposed to the South Korean side a specific plan to bring an end to the prevailing political and military confrontation and are conducting preliminary talks for high-level North-South political and military talks.

However, as shown by the process of the two rounds of the preliminary talks for the high-level North-South political and military talks, although our side raised the issue of suspending the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise and made a specific proposal for it, the South Korean side stubbornly refused to accept it and responded to it by conducting the joint military exercise during the period of dialogue.

Dialogue and the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise are incompatible.

The persons in authority in South Korea should ponder over our repeated warning, and commit themselves not to conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise from next year on.

If the South Korean authorities make a policy change, they should also stop pursuing the criminal "two Koreas" policy.

The "two Koreas" plot is the product of the international conspiracy and collusion among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and it is a criminal plot designed to continuously use South Korea as an aggressive military base and a bulwark against communism.

If the "two Koreas" plot is unchecked, the division of our country will be fixed, South Korea will remain under the double domination of the United States and Japan, and it will be unavoidable for our nation to fall victim to the confrontation policy of foreign forces.

The persons in authority in South Korea should stop the criminal "two Koreas" plot and return to the road to reunification.

We have the three principles of national reunification, the reunification program common to the nation, which the North and the South have agreed upon and declared and which the world has publicly acknowledged, as well as the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the fatherland that embodies these principles.

The overall trend at home and abroad in regard to the method of reunification is heading for reunification through a confederal system.

The persons in authority in South Korea should not contradict the general trend advocating the reunification by means of a confederal system but respond to our reunification plan and come in the direction of reunification by means of a confederal system.

In order for the persons in authority in South Korea to make a new policy change, they should also stop the anticommunist confrontation policy that inspires distrust and hostility within the nation.

In South Korea, anticommunism, which regards us as the enemy remains a "state policy," and all those who desire reunification fall victim to the anticommunist policy because of the legal and systematic factors.

Even at this very moment in South Korea, those who admired and praised the northern half of the Republic and made contact with us are ruthlessly punished for having committed "an act benefiting the enemy" by "the National Security Law."

So long as the "National Security Law," which defines the northern half of the Republic as an "antistate organization" and all the people in the northern half of the Republic as "members of an antistate organization"

remains in force, it is impossible for them to make any contact, dialogue, or exchange with us.

If they say they desire dialogue with us without announcing any commitment for the abolition of the "National Security Law," it is only empty talk, and even if dialogue should be conducted under such circumstances, it will be meaningless.

The "National Security Law" should be abolished as demanded by the South Korean people, and the patriotic personages unjustly arrested and detained by this evil law should all be released.

The "theory on defending the system" advocated by the persons in authority in South Korea is nothing but a variable of anticommunism.

The "liberal democratic system" is an anticommunist fascist system and antireunification system.

The "defending of the liberal democratic system" advocated by the persons in authority in South Korea is an anticommunist fascist slogan designed to severely punish under that pretext the patriotic democratic forces, branding them as forces "attempting to overthrow the system" and as "left-leaning" forces.

The persons in authority in South Korea should stop the maneuvers for suppressing the dissident organizations, which they are perpetrating under the slogan of "defending the system", such as the Chondaehyop [the National Council of University Student Representatives], the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, the Council of Writers of National Literature, and the National Council of Labor Movement Organizations, and dissident personages, and guarantee freedom and democracy for them.

In order for the South Korean authorities to make a new policy change, they should change their attitude toward the United States.

The United States is the one mainly responsible for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula, is the ringleader and behind-the-scenes manipulator that instigates the South Korean fascist clique toward antidemocracy, antidiologue, and antireunification.

The U.S. forces should withdraw from South Korea taking along all nuclear weapons.

The persons in authority in South Korea should not perpetually hold the U.S. forces in South Korea and leave South Korea continuously in their hands as a nuclear base, but join the cause of exploring a way to live peacefully in a reunified state free of foreign troops and free from nuclear weapons.

In order for the South Korean authorities to make a policy change, they should clearly express this position as regards these problems.

If they show this policy change, an epochal phase will be opened on the road of detente, dialogue, and reunification, and our people's national cause will be further accelerated.

Should the persons in authority in South Korea continue to follow the same road as they have followed so far, they will not be able to escape the fate of destruction.

Footnotes

1. A Collection of Kim Il-song's Works Vol 9, p 459.
2. New Year's Address 1989, page 9 of booklet.

Role of the Youth and Students in the South Korean People's Struggle for Independence, Democracy, and the Reunification of the Fatherland

SK0808001289 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No. 6, Jun 89 pp 83-90

[Article by Han Yong-up]

[Text] Today the struggle of the South Korean youth, students, and people has been unprecedentedly strengthened and has entered a high level of its own development. The mass struggle in South Korea which is expanding and developing each day is the just patriotic struggle to achieve national reunification by realizing the independence and democratization of society. In the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, the youth and students are playing a more important role than any other class or group.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, the youth and students are playing the center and leading role. Their courageous struggle is further developing each day amid the interest and encouragement of the people at home and abroad.¹

No one can think of the development of the mass struggle in South Korea without the role of youth and students.

The South Korean youth and students have always played the leading role worthy of forerunners in developing and leading the mass struggle and have contributed to deepening and developing the struggle of the popular masses to a new, higher stage.

In order to successfully carry out the people's struggle to safeguard their independence, regardless of its form, there should be a social force which plays the leading and center role as the main force of such a movement.

Since postwar days to the present, South Korean youth and students have evoked the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, and have always played the leading and center role in developing such a struggle to a high stage.

It was an urgent demand and impending task for the struggle in postwar days to crush the fascist dictatorship in South Korea and to achieve the democratization of society.

However, the class consciousness of the working popular masses in South Korea, including workers and farmers, was feeble and the people's struggle failed to develop into a mass struggle due to vicious fascist oppression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Under such circumstances, the South Korean youth and students played the decisive role in maturing the situation of struggle and inspiring the people in the struggle.

With the beginning of the 1970's, the South Korean youth and students further deepened their struggle while studying and seeking the substance and form of struggle and the method of execution.

With the April popular uprising as an occasion, they opened a new phase in the mass struggle. Following this, they raised a beacon fire in important struggles in the 1960's, including the 24 March struggle and the 3 June uprising in 1964; the 8 June struggle against corrupt elections in 1967, and the struggle against the "revision of the Constitution to allow the third term of the president" in 1969. Thus, they vigorously inspired the South Korean people in the antifascist struggle for democracy.

The traitor Pak Chong-hui, who realized a "legal" basis for long-term power through illegal fabrication of the Constitution allowing the "third term of the president," perfected his permanent one-man dictatorship by concocting the fascist "Yusin system." Thus, he became an absolute, monarchy ruler. The situation at that time raised the liquidation of the military dictatorship, through the mass struggle, to an urgent task.

Even during the difficult time in the 1970's when the enemy's reactionary offensive was further strengthened and the mass struggle suffered a temporary setback, the South Korean youth and students made a breakthrough in the struggle without yielding, even at the risk of sacrificing themselves in the underground, prison, on campus and in the streets.

The anti-Yusin struggle, prompted by the advance of students of the Seoul National University in October 1973 as an extension of the anti-"Educational Council" struggle waged in 1971 against the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, developed into the Pusan resistance struggle for democracy in October 1979, through the 3 April struggle in 1974. Thus, the struggle was finally led to overthrow the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime.

The collapse of the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime, which perpetrated various unprecedented atrocities over 18 years, was another great victory won by the South Korean youth, students, and people in their antifascist struggle for democratization since the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

Even in the 1980's, the South Korean youth and students, who always stood in the forefront of the struggle by overcoming various trials and difficulties, accepted and played the central and leading role in initiating, developing, and deepening the mass struggle.

The process of development of the antifascist struggle for democratization and the newly-changed South Korean situation in the 1980's, urgently demanded that the struggle to remove the basic factors, which restricted democratization of the mass struggle, be immediately undertaken, and thus raised this as a practical task.

The heroic Kwangju popular uprising served as an epochal turning point in the situation of the South Korean revolution and in the development of mass struggle. The Kwangju popular uprising, prompted and developed by the leading role of the youth and students, expanded and developed into an armed struggle for the first time in the history of the struggle of the South Korean people. Thus, the uprising shook the colonial fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique from its roots and opened a wide road to a new, higher stage of the mass movement.

The experience gained during the period of a long struggle for democratization and the lesson of the bloody Kwangju situation, which was manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scenes, made the South Korean youth, students, and people correctly realize that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea, as they do today, no social progress can be made and the demand for independence and democracy cannot be achieved, even if their stooge is replaced, thus promoting their national consciousness.

The national consciousness of intellectuals in the colony encouraged them to advance to the anti-U.S. struggle for democratization, to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation, and to liquidate their colonial rule.

Because of mass advance by the South Korean people, based on the center and leading role of youth and students, South Korea, which has been known as the "doldrums of the anti-U.S. movement" for a long time among the nations and regions occupied by the U.S. imperialists, turned into a decisive battlefield attracting the attention of the world people and the mass movement in South Korea developed from antifascist struggle for democratization into an anti-U.S. struggle for independence—a higher stage of struggle.

The anti-U.S. struggle for democratization, prompted by national issues, has inevitably been linked with the issue of national reunification and national liberation according to its essential demand.

Amid a movement opposing the U.S. imperialists, as the ringleaders of dividing the country and as fabricators of two Koreas which took place even in the early stage of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and which gradually turned into a practical slogan for their action, the South Korean youth and students formally adopted the anti-U.S. struggle for independent reunification as a target for their immediate activities, and courageously rose in the struggle to achieve it.

Today the struggle of the South Korean youth and students for independence, democracy, and reunification has rapidly expanded and has been strengthened by unprecedented aspects in terms of its contents, depth, scale, and form.

It is the most essential precondition for independence, democracy, and reunification to force the U.S. troops to

withdraw from South Korea and to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean people, who have been disciplined and awakened amid flames of struggle, are gradually turning the spearhead of their attack to the U.S. imperialists. (From the above-mentioned book; p 26)

With enhanced national consciousness and deepened struggle, the South Korean youth and students, going beyond the scope of mere reaction of victims of atrocities by U.S. soldiers and mere opposition to the U.S. imperialists' unfair Korean policy, turned the spearhead of their anti-U.S. struggle into a struggle to achieve national liberation from the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and policy for subjugation.

Defining the U.S. imperialists as "aggressors," "imperialists," "colonialists," "the ringleaders of the vicious circle of national history" and the primary target of struggle, the South Korean youth and students have risen in the sacred anti-U.S. struggle under the slogans, "We can live without the United States," "Without independence, without democracy!" "Let us revive the nation with anti-Americanism which was ruined by pro-Americanism," and "Yankee go home!"

Of the total number of slogans raised by the South Korean youth and students in their anti-U.S. struggle during the period from the 19 April popular uprising to last year, 2.6 percent of them in the 1960's and 70's demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops. However, this percentage increased to 30 percent during the 1980-87 period. The slogan which opposed the neo-colonialist policy of the U.S. imperialists during the same period increased from 4.9 percent, on an average, to 40 percent. Furthermore, such fierce struggles as arson, occupation, explosion, and attack on the U.S. imperialists' field organizations and facilities in South Korea, as well as burning the U.S. flag and burning the U.S. president in effigy, which were not seen in the past, have been waged one after another. During the period from the Kwangju popular uprising to last year, more than 20 incidents of occupation and arson at the "U.S. Cultural Center" and in many other places in South Korea have occurred, including more than three attempts to occupy the U.S. Embassy. More than 10 incidents of struggle were staged against the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and American banks in South Korea. In addition, fierce fire-bomb attacks and stone-hurling battles were staged in the U.S. military camps, recreation centers, military bases and residential areas.

Since early this year, such struggles has been waged more vigorously. In January and February, there have been two attempts at occupying and throwing fire bombs at the "U.S. Cultural Center" in Kwangju. The U.S. military camp in Taegu was attacked with fire bombs and the "Midway," which was mobilized in the "Team Spirit" war exercise, was attacked by firebombs for the first time in March by South Korean youth and students. In

February, in particular, they rose in the struggle against Bush's junket to South Korea which included seven cities: Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Cheju, Chongju and Kunsan. This struggle was the largest-scale resistance ever faced by any U.S. president visiting South Korea.

The recent anti-U.S. struggle for independence vigorously waged by the South Korean youth and students is not a demonstration of mere anti-U.S. sentiment, but is a reflection of the aspirations and demands of the masses to live an independent life, free from domination by, and subjugation to, the imperialists.

Along with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the struggle for the independent reunification of the nation has been unprecedentedly strengthened.

The South Korean youth and students, who marked the "beginning" of the reunification movement with the masses as its main force through the 10 June and the 15 August struggle to realize the "North-South student talks" and the "grand cross-country march" last year, are courageously fighting this year, too, standing in the forefront of the reunification movement. As part of the movement for national reunification, they vigorously waged the struggle to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. Concerning the festival, the South Korean youth and students said that regardless of the possibility of their participation, they will make the struggle for participation itself a course for promoting reconciliation and unity between the North and the South, and for exposing and condemning the anti-reunification maneuvers for the permanent division of the nation by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique.

The struggle of youth and students for national reunification, with the masses as the main force, is being expanded into a mass reunification movement, while evoking the absolute support and sympathy from the South Korean people from all walks of life.

Today the struggle for national reunification in South Korea turned into the movement of many people, not of the minority, and embraces a broad range of classes and circles, thus not remaining as the movement restricted to merely a certain class and circle. Furthermore, this struggle is being deepened and developed into the struggle to achieve the reunification through the confederal system based on the three principles for national reunification, not just as a reunification theory. This shows that the reunification movement of the South Korean youth, students, and people has entered a new stage of development, and very important changes are taking place in the South Korean situation.

Crushing the fascist dictatorship and achieving democracy of society are important factors for weakening the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, while strengthening the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The military fascist dictatorship of the No Tae-u clique, which far surpasses the previous dictators, is the yoke

hindering the independence and democracy of South Korean society, and blocking national reunification.

The traitor No Tae-u, who once touted some kind of "reforms" while noisily clamoring about "an era of common people" and "an era of democratization," has finally laid bare his true color as a fascist dictator and has embarked upon a path of wholesale suppression of the youth and students, along with the democratic forces, who take the lead in their righteous nation-saving struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. Because of the frantically suppressive maneuvers of the No Tae-u clique, the pro-U.S. toadyist traitor, the danger of perpetual division of the country is growing and the aspirations of the South Korean youth, students, and people for independence and democracy are completely trampled underfoot. Once again this clearly shows that as long as such a heinous murderer as traitor No Tae-u is left alone, it is impossible to achieve any kind of basic social progress in South Korea, let alone national reunification.

This is why the South Korean youth and students have assumed overthrowing the No Tae-u "regime" as one of the important objectives in this year's antifascist struggle for democratization, with a view toward unseating the No Tae-u regime, and are now concentrating effort on it. Basing themselves on the establishment of a headquarters for struggle to unseat the No Tae-u regime, they have formed struggle committees in every region, and are now intensifying an anti-No Tae-u struggle by holding meetings to call for the unseating of the current regime.

The main and leading role in the revolutionary movement and mass struggle is the duty for the youth and students burning with a sense of justice to fulfill. Driven by a sense of mission, the South Korean youth and students have also actively taken it upon themselves to bring the working masses to their senses, and propel and lead them in their struggle.

The working masses, including workers and peasants, are the main forces behind the revolution that is capable of tearing down the colonial ruling system in South Korea and only through the struggle of the working masses, the basic class of the society, can the South Korean revolution be successfully carried out. This notwithstanding, the working masses in South Korea are wriggling under the weight of hard labor imposed by the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, having no means or time for raising their own ideological and cultural level. In addition, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs are atrophying their national and class consciousness and encouraging them to be politically indifferent by persistently inculcating wicked anticommunist ideology and mammonism.

Due to a series of subjective and objective factors, the working masses in South Korea, such as workers and peasants, are not playing their appropriate part in the revolutionary movement and mass struggle. This being

the case, to raise their consciousness, make them organized, and stoke their struggle, it is absolutely necessary for the youth and students who are ahead of their peers to be more active in their essential and leading role.

In the past, the South Korean youth and students mainly joined with female workers and the urban poor, whose working and living conditions are relatively worse, after forming "fact-finding teams on the workers' living and working conditions" under the slogan of "into the common people," and based on the findings of their miserable living conditions and abuses of human rights, have actively laid bare the reactionary nature of the puppet clique's labor policy and antipopular maneuvers, and bring the working masses to their senses.

Relying on their accumulated experiences and in keeping with the developing trend of mass struggle, the youth and students have recently gone deep among the workers and peasants, and are actively undertaking various forms of activities aimed at raising their consciousness and at making them organized in order to open their eyes to their class consciousness and make them stage a struggle. Regarding "the federation of workers and students" and "the federation of peasants and students" as the key to realizing the mass-oriented struggle and, as the key to overcoming the inconsistent nature of the past mass struggle, the youth and students are now systematically carrying out their activity of raising consciousness in the workers and peasants through "activity with workers" and "activity with peasants" and are now exerting pioneering influence upon the workers and peasants, sometimes by opting to do menial work with them, avoiding office jobs that pay several times more than their present jobs. What merits our particular attention in this regard is that the youth and students, while assuming the workers and peasants as "the driving force" behind the South Korean revolution and as "the backbone" of mass struggle, are now attempting to stage a mass struggle depending on their "leading role."

What is more, the youth and students, regarding "assistance to the masses to regain the right to existence through struggle" as one of the important tasks in this year's struggle, are now expressing their active solidarity with the workers' struggle through their practical actions.

A example of this is the struggle which the youth and students are waging in solidarity with a strike that the workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries have been waging for approximately 100 days. After forming a "preparatory committee to form a student coalition to crush the suppression of the labor movement and to wage a worker-student solidarity struggle," the youth and students are holding joint meetings with the workers. In addition to forming "worker-student vanguard units," they are also participating in the struggle of the workers. Also, they are actively waging a campaign to collect money. Tens of such worker-student solidarity struggles were waged this year, an unprecedented increase.

As shown, almost all of the important struggles of historic significance in South Korea were waged or started by the youth and students, and the role of the youth and students has greatly contributed to the development of the mass movement.

All that facts clearly show that in the South Korean people's struggle, the youth and students have played a more important role than any other class or faction.

A South Korean revolution is not only a revolution for national liberation to oppose the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to overthrow their colonial rule, but also a revolution for popular democracy to liquidate landowners, comprador capitalists, and a bunch of reactionary bureaucrats—all of whom are the U.S. imperialists' cat's paws—and their fascist rule, and to establish an advanced social system. In other words, a South Korean revolution is a revolution for national liberation and popular democracy in which the task of carrying out a revolution for national liberation and the task of carrying out a revolution for popular democracy are being carried out in a united manner.

Because of the nature and mission of the South Korean revolution, not only the workers and peasants but also the youth and students, intellectuals, patriotic soldiers, the small-scale propertied class, some national capitalists, and other broad-based classes and factions are motivating forces in this revolution. Among them, the youth and students are playing the most important role. by nature, the youth are sensitive to something new, are very progressive, and love justice and truth. Therefore, the youth tend to fight at the vanguard of the struggle more courageously than anyone else.

Moreover, because they have suffered the national suppression and contempt of the foreign imperialists, the youth and students have made themselves keenly aware of national consciousness and have a strong anti-imperialist consciousness.

Since they became aware earlier than any other class or faction, the South Korean youth and students are not only rising up in an anti-imperialist struggle but also playing an important role in awakening the broad-based popular masses and planting revolutionary seeds among them.

Only when they bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, achieve the country's reunification, and achieve national independence in the sphere of the entire country, will the South Korean youth and students freely enjoy independent and creative lives after freeing themselves from a colonial subjugation.

Without driving out the U.S. imperialists and sweeping away comprador capitalists, and a bunch of reactionary bureaucrats, who are in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the youth and students cannot achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland nor can they realize their desire for independence and democracy.

For this reason, as forerunners, the youth and students are rising up in a popular struggle for national liberation and democracy earlier than anyone else.

The youth and students are playing an important role in the South Korean people's struggle because their consciousness is raised and because they are organized.

Raising the consciousness of the masses is a precondition for victory in a revolution. When man is ideologically awakened, he can carry out all activities or wage a struggle in compliance with the purposes of the activities or struggle, and can reform the nature and society according to their own demands.

The youth and students, filled with vigorous spirit and youthfulness, are sensitive to something new and social contradictions, love justice and truth, and seek social progress. Because they possess knowledge, as well as characteristics peculiar to young people, the youth and students are politically sensitive, sensitive to the trends of the times and advanced ideas, and have very earnest desires to pursue and realize truth to the end for truth's sake. Moreover, because of their position, the youth and students of the colony have a keen national awareness and are more sensitive to the change of the era and their destinies.

The South Korean youth and students have suffered national subordination and contempt inflicted by the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialists for a long time. Thus, their revolutionary spirit and spirit of insubordination against foreign imperialists is very high.

Our era is the age of independence, when the imperialists who dominated the world in the past are faced with the destiny of downfall and the oppressed and disregarded people have emerged as the masters who dominate and reform the world, while creating a new history and pioneering their destiny.

Since the South Korean youth and students, who aspired to and sought the scientific theory, strategy, and tactics of the revolution, began to study and research the great *chuche* idea created by the respected leader, they found the way for struggle and advance.

Defining the great *chuche* idea as the "terminal station of ideology and theory," as a "theoretical weapon for analysis of the realities" and as the "guiding ideology which can unite all moving forces" which they aspired to, the South Korean youth and students organized units and groups for the study of the *chuche* idea and are vigorously waging the struggle to embody it.

South Korean youth and students are keenly aware of the ideological trends of the time before any others, and their minds are filled with a sense of mission ahead of the times and the nation. It is quite natural for them to stand in the forefront of the just national salvation resistance struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the fascist dictatorship.

The might of mass struggle lies in organization and unity. The systematization of the ranks is a guarantee for victory. The masses who are not properly organized and not united cannot win in the fight against the enemy, but would be subject to defeat one by one. Therefore, the level of systematization and the degree of unity are the basic barometer indicating the degree of development and depth of the struggle.

The systematization of the South Korean youth and student movement is shown in the fact that the work of forming independent organizations of struggle is being strengthened.

Along with the development of the movement of the South Korean youth and students, the work of forming organizations of struggle has been carried out at a considerably high stage.

Under the fascist repression of the enemy, who is most afraid of organizational advance, the youth and students formed illegal clandestine organizations and systematically fostered them, thus maintaining the life of struggle. Whenever an important struggle was waged, they mobilized organizations of struggle and carried out the struggle under their guidance. They ensured the systematization of the ranks by forming unified organizations of struggle.

Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] is a unified organization for the movement of the South Korean youth and students at the present time. It embraces 130-odd universities and 800,000 students across South Korea, as well as its subordinate organizations in 19 local districts in an orderly organizational system.

This shows that there are many core members of struggle among the South Korean youth and students and an organizational foundation for struggle is being consolidated.

The center and leading role of the South Korean youth and students is related to the tradition of struggle of the movement of students and movement in our country.

The youth and students of our country have shed much blood in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists and domestic reactionaries, and suffered arduous trials over a long period of time. However, the courageous and strong youth and students in our country overcame all difficulties and trials, and tenaciously fought without yielding by cherishing the firm conviction of victory.

Under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, the South Korean youth and students arose courageously in the anti-Japanese struggle including the Kwangju students resistance struggle against contempt and discrimination by the Japanese imperialists. During the period from the 15 August National Liberation Day to the present, they persistently carried out the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists

and their stooges. This is a unique, proud asset of the movement of the South Korean youth and students not previously seen in the history of the movement of youth and students, and it served as an encouraging source of strength.

However, the South Korean revolution is not over yet. Therefore, the South Korean youth and students devote their valuable and youthful lives to justice and national liberation, and regard stopping this struggle halfway, which has continued generation after generation, as irreparable defilement of the fallen revolutionaries and as an irretrievable crime to the country and the nation.

Meanwhile, the youth and students in South Korea also have an environment and conditions which are advantageous for struggle.

They share a considerable proportion, quantity-wise, in the power formation of the South Korean revolution, and as the struggle intensifies and develops, and the awareness of the masses is promoted, the progressive segment is strengthened even more continuously incorporating the middle segment into it, while the conservative and reactionary segment is gradually isolated and weakened, thereby placing the struggle forces in an advantageous position for the revolution. The students are leading a collective life in each school, closely connected with each other between schools, between Seoul and provincial areas, and between provincial areas directly or indirectly through the relationship of relatives, friends, native places, and schoolmates. They also maintain close relationships with many social classes and segments including the youths outside the campus. These organic connections and relations become an advantageous condition for the joint advance with a certain unit or for the joint advance of a comprehensive area.

The reason why the struggle of the youths and students in South Korea has come to assume the nature of a mass struggle, the struggle of an entire area, and an organized struggle, spreading rapidly as a mass struggle commanding consensus with the masses, is attributable to this advantageous environment and conditions as well as to the justness of their struggle.

The justness of the idea concerning the position and role of the South Korean youths and students elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is practically and

more clearly confirmed by the revolutionary struggle of South Korea and its movement of the youths and students.

The struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification in South Korea is reaching a very high stage and it is deepened and developed even more with each passing day. The essential requisite to developing this struggle more successfully is to further strengthen the role of the core and leading youths and students in the future as in the past. To ensure the ideological and volitional unity and organizational cohesion of the struggle ranks, promote the national and class awareness of the masses, and combine the movement of the youths and students closely with the labor movement is one of the important missions of the South Korean youths and students in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Presently in South Korea, the anti-U.S. move for independent reunification is rapidly heightening, and the struggle between democracy and fascism, patriotism and treachery, is intensifying with each passing day. The situation in South Korea is developing into a definite advantage for the revolution, and the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique is shaking badly.

Bewildered by the shaking of their ruling base, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are intensifying, more than ever, the fascist suppression of the people, the maneuvers for the perpetual national division, and the anticommunist confrontation rows. However, no fascist suppression or smear campaign will be able to block the just struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people which is heightening with each passing day. That the people's just cause will be victorious is the truth tested and proven through struggle and life, and it is the law of historical development.

The South Korean youth and students will excellently carry out their historical mission and duty in the struggle for independence, democracy, and national reunification.

Footnotes

1. "Let Us Accomplish to the End the Cause of Socialism and Communism by Upholding the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche," p 26.

**Modern Imperialism Is the Comon Enemy of the
World's People Who Are Defending Peace and
Chajusong**

*00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 6, Jun 89 pp 91-96*

[Chong Tong-uk; article not translated]

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